CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862

sion by the first of April, their cause is lost. Our time | ing to suppress it.

theirs alone. But the present are not ordinary circum- realized. stances. We certainly do not wish to offend any of our wish to be understood as "keeping a saying of it."

WE CUT the following from the Goldsboro' Tribune, for two purposes,-the first being to thank our venerable friend, Mr. Loring, for his courtesy and attention,the second, to show the character of our dispatches from Goldsboro', for which the name of our respected friend ought to be sufficient guarantee, even were they not endorsed by General Gatlin. When we can get official and reliable information, we will pay for the telegraphing or other expense, and thank those who send it .-When we can not get such, we will either omit it altogether, or give it with such allowance as seems necessary :--

From the Goldsboro' Tribune 28th inst. Affairs Below.

people off their guard in relation to the designs and movetion, in which he states that the report of General GATLIN as to a large Federal fleet being in Pamilico the purpose of making an attack on Roancke shand. Newbern, and other places in the vicinity, turns out

He further says, the gentleman aforesaid-" that this re-Edenton on Monday night, and such was the credit given to it that Judge Biggs immediately adjourned ferate Court in session at that place; but that ormation has since been received by letter from and, dated Wednesday, five o'clock, 2, m , to the effect, that no such fleet is in Pamlico Sound, and that no fears are entertained there of an immediate attack .-

friend of the Journal in Wilmington, and subsequently the Tribune is not unfounded. It may not be correct in all its details, but it is true in substance. is the very language of the Lincolniles Press. y " that the expedition was not intended for the North Carolina Sounds, and that it may

This is the davil's doings, and as usual, our own press is helping the enemy to get up a fatal delusion. Among the scandalous humbugs in this category, is the offer of large bets by citizen of Newbern, published in the

these bets is of most excellent character. We doubt not this, and admit that he is a very good man for every other is been proclaimed in Newbern. We wis t

extortioners, false newsmengers and the like. trange that there should not be in Newbern, a town renowned for the most ancient and honorable records of patriotism and intelligence, should have none of the former corruscations of its glery in exhibition at this time.— For such would be the case, if the wise and noble efforts people that all these things are useless, and steal the pillars of allegiance from our holy cause.

Gold.-We think the Confederate Government ought its means four hundred thousand dollars of coined gold could be introduced into our circulation each year .-We believe this could be done for about 2 per cent., and this the gold miners would willingly pay. Let Charlotte, Dahlonega and New Orleans pour a million of gold dollars a year into the channels of Southern circulation, and it will make an excellent amalgam.

Shearing a Wolf.—There are not wanting those who think that the Burnside expedition was intended for Wilmington and may yet pay this section of our

We think that if the expedition was not intended for Pamlico Sound or Beaufort Harbor, it was intended for the Cape Fear, but if it was, it was a very foolish intention. With sufficient force, military men say that any place can be taken, and so might Wilmington .- | deed for cutting the bridles of cavalrymen or pulling Well, we once knew a man who worked several days them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy gale. and made or worked out enough gold to make a ring not heavier than a gold dollar-we saw that man the we tied our editorial cravat. That didn't pay, considerable—yea, verily, by upwards of a d-cided hensive souls of Butler's Yankees. sight. The hair of the welf would not pay for shearing

WE PUBLISH to-day the article from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, entitled " A month with the Rebels." We confess that we think the gold watches in the pockets of slaves is rather piling it on. Such things may happen now and then, but such things are hardly the rule, even with white folks, in any community .-However, we are glad that this article has appeared in Blackwood, even although that is an organ of the Tory or anti-ministerial party. With Lord John Russell, or, as he is now called, "Earl Russell," the friendship of Bleckwood would be a loss to us. Earl Russell is a fancy scion of the Ducal house of Bedford-a sort of cross between Charles James Fox and Borriaboola Gha-fancies himself a "Liberal" while he is only a humbug. Lord Palmerston, the real ruler of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is a sort of "Liberal," too. His first notion is "Rule Britania," and he rules Britania. His next idea is to recognize all young nations that he thinks will help Britania to rule, and him to rule Britania. So far as he is concerned it is quite probable that he approves of the article in Blackwood, and may even regard it as a good notes shall bear six per cent. interest.

feeler. had the honor of a personal acquaintance with the la- day. mented Zollicoffer, states that he was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated to the State of his adoption while a boy. This is in accordance with what we had heard and stated, but does not agree with the Northern account, which says that he was born in Maury county,

NASSAU, the capital of New Providence Island, is the principal scaport of the Bahama Islands, (British West Indies) has a good harbor, a population of about ten thousand, and a considerable trade. As a depot and stopping place for Confederate and other shipping engaged in running the blockade, it has attracted a good deal of attention recently, and is frequently mentioned in the telegraphs.

It is nearly certain that the Federal success at Sommerset, Kentucky, has been most enormously exaggerated, and that a tone of jubilance has been assumed by the steamer Albemarle arrived at that port on Saturthe Lincolnite papers and authorities for a special purpose, namely, with the view of its going out in the first mouth, N. C., that morning. The Progress learns It would appear that the vessels of the Burnside steamer, and influencing public opinion and governmenfleet have left the waters of Pamlico Sound; and if this tal action in Europe adversely to the recognition of the expedition, that he arrived at Portsmouth Wednesday be so, it would appear that they must have been de- Confederacy, who make their formal claim for such restined for some other point. What point? That seems | cognition through Messrs. Slidell and Mason, ministers to be the question. If, and we must repeat and em- duly accredited. Much of the blowing over the Burnphasise the "if,"-if the fleet is under the command of side expedition was no doubt indulged in for the same Commodore Goldsborough, and if his naval command end, and in the hope of creating the impression in Lonextends only to the Southern line of North Carolina, don and Paris that a great blow was on the eve of beand if the expedition is not intended for Pamlico Sound | ing struck, which would have the effect of materially or Beaufort harbor, it most certainly is intended for the hastening the course of events towards their consum-Cape Fear, that is, " if " the whole intention of the fleet mation in the suppression of the 'rebellion." Whether were busy lightering vessels over the swash, and as hey has not been defeated, which we think it has been, for this impression can be thus created or not, remains to the time being, but only for a short time, for it is cer- be seen. We think it cannot. The truth must come out, tain that the Lincoln authorities will push the thing at as in former cases of Federal misrepresentation, and with once or not at all. If they do not make their impres- the effect of lowering the character of those endeavor- is rendered certain that we are to be visited fr m the fact

of trial will come and go before the first of May, and We sur pose the mysterious hints in connection with upon the next three months depends probably the fate the recent disaster in Kentucky, point to Major General George Crittenden, who was or ought to have been OUR FRIEND of the Charlotte Democrat understands in command of our forces, being General Zollicoffer's our position on the whiskey question perfectly, and he superior in rank. When in the old army Major Critagrees with us, or we agree with him, it makes little; tenden was about equally distinguished by his great difference which. Without vanity, we think we are ability, and by his unfortunate habits. It was boped personally courteous in our references to everybody, and that this failing had been conquered, but it would seem we despise the character of a chronic grumbler. So far that the hints thrown out can point to 'only one person as concerns people going into the distilling business, and only one cause, leading to the conclusion that the that, under usual circumstances is their business, and hope indulged by Gen. Crittenden's friends had not been

It will be seen that General Crittenden has made a subscribers, or to hurt their feelings, but we think that stand, and will be able to hold his ground, and thus hold what we have said is right to be said, and therefore we in check any Federal force advancing towards East Teunesses, with the purpose of co-operating with the partizans there of Brownlow and Andrew Johnson, as also of penetrating to the East Tennessee Railroad, the great central line uniting the present Confederate scat of government with the southwest.

The question " Where is Burnside?" seems as difficul of solution as was that interesting problem, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" Elsewhere will be found all that we have been able to glean. Something must have occurred to detain and perhaps to defeat this expedition for the time being; but candidly, what has happened is more than we can say. So many rumors get abroad that it would be useless to attempt to trace them to their source. It is next to certain that very many vessels must have suffered from the weather, but how ma-There has been much pains taken, of late, to throw the ny, and to what extent, is mere surmise, and the Northern papers will not be apt to give us much information They will acknowledge no disaster now, since this is financial, and it is deemed necessary to keep a bold front of war. States prevented abroad.

In addition to the fact that our Ministers visit Europe under favorable circumstances, it should not be forgotten, that in less than a month the provisional government of the Confederate States will have completed Reliable information from Hyde county also corroborates its year of probation, and the permanenat government The report of Gen Gathin, which we telegraphed to our will be inaugurated. The very fact of this being done -the fact of Mr. Davis having filled his first term, and being about to enter upon another term as permanent President, cannot fail to have its effect in Europe, and there are not wanting those among the best informed, who say that our government received an intimation some weeks since that the maritime powers were prepared to acknowledge our independence, but that as the not made, it will be only because the enemy think our peo- time was near at hand, it was deemed best to await the inauguration of the permanent government. Recognition would be followed by the raising of the blockade, and this probably by war between the recognizing pow. nearly thirteen hundred tons to operate in the sound at the fleet has not been in the Sound; that no ers and the Lincoln government.

This critical state of things no doubt stimulates the Federals to extra exertions at this time, so that some advantage may be gained sufficiently marked to form the excuse for exaggerated steries of Federal success, and prompt crushing out of the "rebellion."

goes far to confirm the impression that recognition and inauguration of the permanent government of the Contraitor, "reliable gentleman," or what not, convince the federacy. The surrender of Muson and Slidell was apparently a gratuitous humiliation, since if the maritime powers raise the blockade, it will amount to war, and draw along all its consequences to the North.

> STIRRED UP .- Our appeal to the press to come out on the grain and liquor question, appears likely to meet with an energetic response, and in the spirit in which it | Hatteras. is made, that is, viewing it as a North Carolina food cult to get close enough to the enemy to take satisfactory question, not a Maine liquor law question.

THE ALABAMA PIKE .- From the Mobile correspondent of the Memphis Appeal we copy the following :best fighting points, and throw the Northerner on his side the Sound, and puts down the number at one hurdred. the pike; a large number having been, and are still be- to be the regular blockading ship. ing manufactured, under an appropriation of the State Legislature. The Alabama pike consists of a keen twoedged steel head like a large bowie-knife blade, near a He, however, was confident that he distinctly saw the when they are running away. 'I his head is mounted on a shaft of tough wood, about eight feet long. A have been reported here by a man who is said to be every bearing down upon them at the pas de charge, would and the attempt to take Wilmington wouldn't pay by strike the terror of ten thousand deaths to the appre-

> Some months ago we saw pikes answering to the above description, made here at the " Confederate Arms Fac. | agent who was left by Col. Single ary when he left Portstory "of Messrs. Froelich & Estvan. This weapon an honest and faithful report. was used by the Poles in their last desperate struggle with Russia, also something very like it in the Irish re-

We don't think there will be much more difficulty experienced from an inadequate supply of salt; our people are making it all along the coast, and apparently of excellent quality.

Hardly a day passes on which we do not get a fresh sample of salt from some parties just entering upon the making of it. Monday we had specimens of coarse and fine salt, made by Captain T. W. Gore, at Little River, S. C. It was a nice article as any body need want.

STATE CONVENTION .- The matters before the Convention so far, appear to be first an ordinance giving a bounty of twenty-five dollars in addition to the fifty dollars offered by the Confederate government to twelve months volunteers who will re-enlist for the war.

It is proposed to annul the provision in the ordinance for the issue of treasury notes which provides that such | pardon us for reminding them of the fact that, should they

The Danville Connection bill and an ordinance con. THE editor of the Lynchburg Virginian who says be cerning the Coalfields Railroad will come up at an early sion of these guns should they be so bold as to venture into

> Hoggish.-The Shelby, Cleveland county Mountam Eagle of the 23d instant, says :-

A drove of hogs from Tennessee, numbering nearly four hundred, passed through our town, last week, for some point South. The owner said, he believed he would take fourteen cents for two, lame hogs, but did not wish to sell under 16 or 17 cents—rather tall pork in the hair.

devil ought to be turned into that, and the whole arrangement ought to be turned into the sea. Where does that man expect to go when he dies?

R. L. Patterson, Esq., proprietor of the Wachovia port, which may have to pass in the neighborhood of in order, and is now spinning cotton thread. This ar. bark blockading this port yesterday.

Charleston Company of the South-

The Rurnside Fleet. The Newbern Progress of the 27th inst., says that

day last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, having left Ports-LATER FROM THE KENTUCKY FIGHT .- THE BURN SIDE FLEET. " from Colonel Singletery, who was in command of the evening after the storm had set in, so that it was im-

possible for him to make any observations himself, but he saw a Mr. Samuel Tolson, a Mr. Williams, and othexaggerated. ers, who had been applied to by the directors of the fleet to act as pilots, and those gentlemen assured him

and represent that their force is 30,000 strong "About one-third of the fleet was in the Sound on Tues day, one-third in the Roads, and one-thi d outside. They would clear the Roads by entering the Sound others would ome in from outside. They said that the Yankees were very anxious to get pilots for Groatan Sound and the rivers, which makes it seem that toanoke, Edenton, Washington and perhaps other places east of is to be atta ked, and it that the vessels they were lightering over could not attack any place but this. These gentlemed also learned from them that they had lost three vessels and three men since they had come to Hatteras. Also that New Orleans is to be attacked simultaneously with the attack here

the fleet is at Hatteras, numbering shout 175 vessels,

It is impossible to tell what eff ct the s'orm of Thurslay and Friday had upon them, but it must have been se-The Colonel says that Portsmouth was competely covered with water. He thinks they must have suffered se erely, for the gale was terrific, but it was impossible for h m to learn anything or their condition later than Tuesday. He reports the people of Portsmouth under arms and determined to defend thems Ives the best they can. The

women are, apparently, much alarmed. Capt. Crosson went down the river on yesterday on the Albemarle and will probably return to-day, if so we shall be able to give something further in relation to the move ments of the fleet in our next.'

This really brings nothing newer, or more definite than we have had and published more than a week ago, differing in little or nothing rom the old account, save | ly reported .- JOURNAL ] in making the number 175, instead of 125 vessels. is at the best hearsay. We give it becouse it is given in good faith by Cor. Singletary, but not as really adding anything to our stock of tangible knowledge.

While giving this we may also give another rumor from the Norfolk Day Book of Monday, the 27th ins'. It may be true, but we more than doubt it. We think that if there had been any truth in it we would have know it before this time. We need not dwell up in the act that it the Hatteras garrison went to the nearest it on the mem land, they must have surrendered to inj r Hal, who is in command in Hyde county, the nearest point of the main. Still, as Gen. Gaffin is commander in-chief, it might be constructively affirmed that they surrendered to him. Here is the rumor given for

circles, as to the Federal arrison at Hatteras having been forced to abandon their position during the late gale and go advance under ninety days. looked upon as the crisis of their fate, political and then selves up to the Confederate authorities as prisoners

and assume a confident air, so that money may be rais- of the late gale was so severe on the Federals, that it was ening aspect of England and France. ed at home, and the recognition of the Confederate selves alive there. This they stood as manfully as they could, and after an apparent subsidence of the storm, they picked up heart and congratulated themselves on an almost miraculous escape. But scarce had their congratulations found utterance when the \$ orm set in with renewed fory, and this time the tide rose some six or eight inches higher, azines and provisions suon erged and ruited, and the gale so formus as to prevent assistance from the vessels, they succeeded in fastening together a quantity of lumber, old lighters &c., making three large ratts, on which the whole them embarked for the main land, which they reached without material injury, only a few of them having been lost overhoard in the effort. They appeared, it is said, to be willing to meet any late in the world in order to escape the slow tortule and certain death that awaited them at the offi ers and men commanding and on service there, that Hatteras. They are reported to have surrendered to Gan. We give this as a tumor, and because it appears pro-

> The Day Book adds mother rumour which we also give in lack of anything more definite. The Federals may have been lightering the Pawnee to get her off the bar, but surely not with any view of having a vessel of against any assailable point:-

FROM ROANOKE ISLAND .- The steamer Currituck arrived on Friday last. We learn by her that a reconncissance was sent towards Hatteras Inlet, which returned on Thursday last. It reported that there 'were twenty-one vessels | ment to raise regiments, battalions or companies, their ap- is urging England to pursue such a course. endeavoring to lighten the Pawnee over the bar, to get her P. S .- The foreign news just received by telegraph, guns and heavy articles on board of lighters. She was hard and fast aground on the bar when the storm set in with such lury on that cay, and that the reconnoitering steamer its consequences will be nearly simultaneous with the had to make her way back to her harbor at Roanoke Island plies to Washington by dest-oying a portion of the Balti-

"The Great Euraside Expedition,"

Nothing would afford us more pleasure at this particular time, than to be able to give a strictly correct statement of | buildings on Fulton and Pearl streets. ed some days ago whether there really had ever been such a thing in existence and began to think it was all a Yankee ie, but more recently we have become convinced that there is such a thing, and that what's left of it is actually at

The country is so situated about Hatteras that it is diffiobservations without being observed. We saw, however, and conversed with a gentlemen yesterday direct from Port-mouth, having left that place Saturday and arrived here Sunday night, who went to Ocracoke before leaving, took a horse and rode down the bank as near to the enemy We are arming men with a weapon new in this war as was safe, within 10 or 11 miles and took as good an oband modern war are generally, but a most effective servation as he could with a glass. He says he counted weapon, as it will compel the Southern soldier to his 93 vessels, about two thirds of which were steamers, all in-Those in the sound were lying at anchor and the one outworst, to wit : hand to hand fighting. This weapon is side appeared to be a large man-of-war and he supposed it

We interrogated him particularly as to the ravages of the formed us that he could not satisfy himself on that point foot and a half long, with a sickle like a book, very wreck of mbat he took to be a large frigate on the bar outsharp, bending back from near the socket. This is in- side and several vessels aground inside and gives it as his opinion, that not less than from ten to fifteen vessels of one These observations were taken on Saturday morning and

gleaming row of these fearful implements of slaughter, way reliable and is the latest we have from the "great ex-The same gentleman informs us that eight of the Ocracoke men had been impressed as pilots but had subsequently all

been released, having refused absolutely to serve in that capacity, even at the perol of their lives. The above information has been furnished by a special mouth for the special work, and may be relied upon as being

Col. T. M. Crosson, who we are happy to learn has been | command are safe. appointed in command of Artillery at this post with rank of Lt. Colonel, went down Sanday morning in command of the Albemarle as far as the mouth of Pamlico river, and

seeing nothing returned yesterday morning. We are fully apprised of the anxiety felt by persons at a distance, particularly those of our friends who have lately eft their pleasant homes to avoid contact with vulgar Yan- river on vesterday, and it is understood that more were kees, to hear the latest news and be apprised of all the movements of the enemy, and we shall spare no pains in our efforts to gratify their desires, but shall streauously avoic street rumors or anything that does not bear upon its face very strong semblance of truth. It is not believed that the fleet will be able to rectify the

breach made by the recent storm, get through lightering their vessels over the swash, and get here for several days, perhaps a week or two, but that they intend coming, seems to be pretty generally conceded. Meantime, our prepara lons to receive them should not be

come let them feel that they have invaded a State of freemen and stout hearts-a State that has never yet bowed the neck to a tyrart's yoke We are glad to see that confidence a daily strengthening in our ability to give them Jesse when they do come, but we should recollect, with reverence and profound thanksgiving to God, that the storm was sent upon them last week to enable us to get ready for them, and should not let a moment pass unimproved. Our military directors of course, are better posted as to

the strength of the expedition than we are, but they will come they will bring some of the most powerful guns known to modern warfare and while to whip and repel them is the prime object, next in importance to that is the one of so ngeneering our river as to enable ourselves to take possesour river. We believe this can be done. We will not suggest a plan, however, believing that we have heads in the service here fully competent to devise the stratagem. Newbern Progress.

THE SECOND STONE FLEET .- On Saturday last the weather having moderated, some of the steamers of the Lincoln fleet towed to a position on or near the Rattle Snake Shoal several of their old bulks, which were soon That man ought to be turned into a swine, and the afterwards sunk. They continued this work up to yesterday evening, when they had placed five of their wrecks on the bottom and four others ready, which were no doubt filled with water on Sunday night. The purpose of the enemy appears to be to throw obstacles COTTON SPINNING .- We learn from the Press, that in the way of vessels coming in or going out of this Charleston Courier, 27th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 25th, 1862. A dispatch from Knoxville this morning confirms the report that Gen. Crittendes had rallied his forces at Monticel-

The early reports of our disaster at Somerset were much

It is impossible to promptly test the accuracy of news. The statement that a large Federal fleet was officially reported in Pamlice Sound has been officially contradicted. The official report of the disaster at Somerset, Ky., is now considerably qualified.

A large portion of the Burnside fleet, it is now believed, was lost in the late storm. RICHMOND, VA , Jan. 25th, 1862.

It was stated in Congress to-day that a message had been received by a high (fileial of the government that the Burnside expedition was a failure, most of the vessels having

FICHMOND, VA., Jan. 26th, 1862. The reported wrecking of a large portion of the Burnside fleet off Cape Ha'teras needs confirmation.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH SHIP YORK.

FICHMOND, VA., Jan. 26th, 1862. Intelligence from Wilmington, N. C., has been received in official quarters, announcing that a British vessel named the "York," had stranded near the mouth of Cape Fear, and that some Federal vessel threw on board combustible material and set fire to her. The crew escaped.

[The ship "York" was stranded on or near Bogue Inle as we learn officially, she was destroyed by the enemy, as there were over thirty of the enemy killed. stated above. The fact of her destruction has been official. MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS ON THE DEATH OF

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 27th, 1862 Copies of the New York Berald of the 23d and 24th Jan.

have been received. A financial measure was before Congress to issue one hundred millions dollars of demand notes, without interest, and five bundred millions of six per cent bonds. The Secretary of the Treesory approves the bill, which has been made the special order of the day for the 29th inst.

The estimates of the Committee for the support of the navy for the present year is near fifty millions of dollars. Cotton is quoted in New York at 33 a 34 cents per lb. The Berald has no news of the Burnside fleet except from

Thirty-three thousand Missouri troops have entered Lincoln's army for the war. The Herald says that Congress will probably tax news

papers half a cent each sheet, which will yield five millions AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS. - he umor so freely circulated A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says man since Gen. Andrew Jackson enjoyed so completely the h re yesterdey, we find gons credence in well-informed that the Federal army on the Potomac will not be able to confidence and undivided esteem of the people of Tennes-

> The Northern journa's are much exercised at the threat- country's soil. RAILROAD CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 77, 1862. A general meeting of the managers of the Rail Roads of the Confederate States has been called, to meet at Richerwise. it is hoped every Rail Road will be represented.

EICH WOSD, VA., Jan. 28th, 1862. Notwithstanding the apparently threatened condition of Savannah, the government here has the utmost confidence, from the knowledge of the situation, resources and means of defence, and the ability, experience, and gallantry of Savannah cannot be taken by any Federal force.

MILITARY BILL PASSED BY CONGRESS. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 23th, 1862. Congress to-day removed secrecy from the military bill. It provides for the organization of companies, battalions, and regiments, authorizing in all cases the election of field officers by regiments or battalions, as the case may be; and in February. in case vacancies occur after their organization the offices may be filled by promotion. Office s also may be appoint- threat of confiscating British interests, if England recog-

RICHMOND, Jan. 29th, 1862. here. It says that the Confederates having stopped sup-

more and Ohio railway, a resolution has been infroduced into Congress inquiring whether said road is under military

A fire had occurr din New York, which destroyed ten

A general bankrupt law has been proposed in the Feder-Mrs. Epping and three children, wife of the German Con-

sul at Savannah, has arrived at Norfolk. The steamer Kate, of Charleston, arrived at Nassau on the 18th inst., with the Confederate flag flying.

LATER FROM THE WEST .- FEDERAL GUN BOATS FIRING AT FORT HENRY .- LARGE FORCE OF FEDERALS BELOW FORT HENRY, &c., &c. NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 25th, 186?.

The fort Benry correspondent of the Union and American, says that the federal Gunboats came up in the rear of that fort on the 22d, fired four shi ts from behind a point of the island, which passed through the chimneys of the steamer Lynn Boyd lying at the fort, and fell in front of her bow. One 8-inch mortar shell burst and fell on the fort .-

Pickets who returned on the night of the 22d, report that the enemy had encamped in Calloway county, 16 miles below the fort, on the opposite side of the river, with a force estimated at from ten to twenty five thousand. It is thought they are fortifying. This same force was [or had been] at

Stragglers from Fishing Creek bring very contradictory L. Graves and Wm. F. Hines. were appointed to draft such reports, but all concur that the enemy lost much more than our side. The number of loss on either side is not known. but our loss is supposed to be two or three hundred. Zolicoffer's horse and servant arrived here this after-

Knoxville, Tenu., Jan. 25 h. says that Rutledge and all his grief, that we deem it proper to give expression to our feel-

FEDERALS CROSSING GREEN RIVER. NASHVICLE, TEAN., Jan. 26th, 1862. A private dispatch received from Bowling Green last night, states that fifteen thousand Federals crossed Green

CONFEDERATE SCHOONER BUNS THE BLOCKADE OFF PENSACOLA .- THE SCHOONER WILDER DE-MANDED AS A BRITISH VESSEL .- MORE STONE HULKS SUNK AT CHARLESTON BAR.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 27th, 1862. The Mobile Register of Saturday, says that a private dispatch from Pensacola announces the safe arrival at that relaxed. Let the work go bravely on, and when they do port of a Confederate schooner. The enemy fired at the schooner, but she passed unburt.

The British Consul at Mobile has sent a flag of truce messenger to the blockade squadron to demand the liberation of the schooner Wilder. She is claimed as a British vessel. The schooner Jessie Richards, in attempting to run the blockade, grounded. The Captain and crew abandoned and burned the vessel, with one hundred and fifty bales of

The Charleston Courier of this morning, says that the enemy have sunk five vessels, and have four more to sink on Rattle-snake shoals.

FROM SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 27th, 1862. The Savannah News of this morning says that 13 Federal vessels- 7 of them steamers, were reported off Skidaway Island yesterday. Fifteen were seen from fort Pulaski bound

The Confederate Steamers Savannah and St. Johns reconnoitered Wall's cut and found the enemy trying to remove the obstructions. On the discharge of our Muskets both been confined at Fort Warren, and are now rethe Yankees fied, leaving their provisions, bedding and

The Sumter Republican, printed at Americus, Ga., was burned out on Thursday the 23d inst. BURNING OF THE STEAMER CALHOUN. The New Orleans Crescent of the 24th, says that the

Her cargo was very valuable.

FEDERAL VESSELS AT TYBEE.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 28th, 1862. The Savannah Republican of this morning, says that six ederal vessels entered the river yesterday back of Little Tybee, and passed up to the north end of Wilmington island, thus cutting off communication between fort Pulaski and the City. They shelled Wilmington is and and fired on the Confederate steamer Ida, but she was not injured .-Commander Tatnall's fleet was at Thunderbolt but arrived

safe at Savannah. The enemy are trying to remove the obstructions from the

Fort Pulaski has provisions for six months. THE ENEMY AT TYBEE, &c.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 29th, 1862. The Savannah Republican of this morning says that six Federal gunboats are at Wall's cut, and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commarding the channel of the river. On yesterday Commander Tatnall's fleet convoyed two steamers and flats towards Fort Pulaski with provisions -The enemy opened fire upon them, when a battle ensued, which lasted forty minutes. No lamage sustained by our

The provision boats and the steamer Sampson, on returning, were also fired upon. The latter was slightly damaged. The Fort is now fully provisioned for six months.

cannot take the Fort by attack. The Yankees are engaged in removing obstructions in the

channel. They have other defences yet to pass. The people of Savannah have a firm confidence in their ability to defend the city.

FEDERAL BODIES FOUND ON THE BEACH BELOW MOBILE.

MOB'LE, ALA., Jan. 26th, 1862. The Tribune says that there have been nine Federal Onslow county, some two weeks ago, and what remained bodies picked up on the beach, which were killed by our of her had been advertised for sale. Several days since, men in the taking of the schooner Wilder, no doubt, as

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25th, 1862 & large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last

the distinguished statesman and soldier, Gen. Zollicoffer. Col. Andrew Erwin was called to the Chair, and H. L. Goodrich appointed Secretary. On motion the Chairman appointed the following Com-

mittee to draft resolutions : Cel. J. G. Pickett, Maj. Gen Lovell, Brig. Gen. Ruggles, Commodore Hollins, W. A. Johnson, A L. Davis, W. J. Berry, Alex Fall, D. M. Hildreth, M. Pilcher, and J. C. Goodrich. The Committee re ported the following resolution: Resolved, That we have received the intelligence of the

death of Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer with feelings of the pro foundest sorrow, and lament his untimely end as an irreparal, e loss to the cause for which he heroically gave his life. In private life or in the discharge of his public duties, we find him an incorruptible patriot; cool and collected amidst troubles, and unfaltering to execute his purposes, no see. We mourn his death as a great public loss, which is Commercial and financial troubles in Lincolndon contin- only relieved by the recollection that he fell fighting bravely at the head of his column against the invaders of his

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, Jan. 25th, 1862. A disastrous fire occurred in this city this morning, des- and had "done the job at the bridge yesterday." From troying two stores on Magazine street, one occapied by the way in which these good folks spoke of the soldiers, Chas. C. Gans & Co., as a hardware store, and the other by assuring us that they did no harm, but paid for what should on the fifth of February next, to make general ar- H. H. Hansell as a manufactory of harness and military they wanted in gold and silver, it was quite plain that rangements for obtaining supplies by importation and oth- equipments. Loss one lundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of twenty thousand.

CAPE BACE, Jan. 22d, 1862. The Steamer "Ocean," with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., has arrived off this point. The news of the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell had produced a favorable effect upon the markets. Consols had improved 1 to 11. Cotton

The London Herald says that although Mason and Slidell

have been surrendered, England and France have commer-

cial inducements to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and unless it is immediately recognized by the British Ministry, that Parliament will certainly recognize them early The London Times denounces, bitterly, the Northern

d by the President to raise regiments, battalions and com- nizes the Southern Confederacy, or raises the blockade. panies, but the officers are not to receive pay or their com- The Herald editorially urges the Federal Government to mission until the organization of their commands; and if anticipate the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and they feil within two months from the date of their appoint- the raising of the blockade by England, and says that France

> The steamer Nashville was nearly ready for sea. LATER FROM FUROPE-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 26th, 1862. The steamer Europa has arrived from Liverpool, with

Preparations for war continue to be made in England. The London Times understands that England has returned an answer to Seward, expressing gratification at the disavowal of Wilkes' act in capturing Mason and Slidell. The Post announces that England is fully satisfied. The News denounces the policy of the Times and Post.

destroy the port of Charleston. The privateer Nashville is closely watched by the Federal steamer Tuscarora. A battle between them is anticipated.

The steamer Sumter is reported to have sailed from Cotton at Liverpool was unchanged. The European powers are seriously discussing the pro-

priety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. It will probably be done within sixty days. Earl Russell predicts the Lincoln Government as hopeless, with ut a brilliant victory during January.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., Jan. 231, 1862.

At a meeting of Co. Contederates, held at this place on he 22d inst., relative to the death of our friend, Hinton J. Benton, on motion, Mr. Henry Fryar was called to the chair, and Mr. W. J. Rhodes was requested to act as secretary of the meeting.

resolutions as they deemed suitable. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted-viz: WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, H. J. Benton, who departed this life at the Caswell Hospital, on Monday, Jan. 20th, 1862; therefore,

A special dispatch to the Union and American, dated wise dispensation of Providence in visiting us with such sad were well armed; one beside us, not a bad sample of ings in the loss of one so generous and amiable is all his social relations, so true to his country, and faithful in the discharge of all his duties. Resolved. That we will ever retain with sincerity the

memory of our noble companion in arms, and that we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathies, in this their sad bereavement. Resolved. That we send a copy of these resolutions to

the samily of the deceased; also to the Wilmington Daily and Weekly Journal for publication HENRY FRYAR, Ch'n. W. J. Rhodes, Sec.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGE .- We have reliable authority for making the following statement: General

Richmond Dispatch, 27th inst.

lowing passengers : .

The two first named were made prisoners at Hatte-

ras, and have been released on their parole. There was another flag of truce steamer yesterday army was then much in need of. A factory was forth-afternoon. Lt. W. H. Ward, of this city, (formerly of with established, that now turns out some millions per the U. S. Navy,) and Lt. J. J. Whitehurst, of Wash- week. ington, N. C., were passengers. These gentlemen have leased on parole.- Norfolk Day Book, 27th.

A GALLANT REGIMENT RE-ENLISTS FOR THE WAR .-The 1st Arkansas regiment, of General Holmes' BrigA Month with the Rebels.

Northern Newspaper Lies-The South Grossly Misrepre. sented-An Englishman Determines to see for himself Visits Dixie-Rural Scenes in Kentucky-Nashnille very un with Soldiers-A Peep at a Cotton Field-The Sout ern Women more Unanimous for War than the Men - Charleston and its Surroundings-President Davis - Visit to Manassas-Our Generals and Soldiers-Per sonne! of the Rebel Army-Commissariat, etc.

Copied is m Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, of Decem

ber, 1861, for the Petersburg Daily Express ] About the middle of last September we found our. seives at New York, with a few weeks' holiday in hand The stay there was impossible. We had "done" the Hudson; visited the theatres, (at all of which, by the by, the English character was vulgarized and held un to ridicule.) society was "out of town," Broadway given up to the tender mercies of "irregulars," dressed in evary variety of costume, suggestive rather of the army in a transpontine melodrama, than of one enlisted to serve

under the banner that "makes tyranny tremble." The New York Herald, a paper which all Americans read, most abuse, and none believe, daily recounted, in glowing terms, exciting details of great battles fought where generally one man was reported to have been killed, and two slightly wounded on the side of the Federals; while large bodies of the Confederates were

A letter from an officer at the Fort, says that the enemy | daily made to bite the dust. Another newspaper depicted the miseries which the Southern army was encountering from pestilence, famine, and rage. A third assured its readers that a strong Union feeling was growing up in the South. A fourt was authorized to state, upon the authority of a "relia. ble gentleman," that the "arch traitor," Jeff. Davis had "really been dead" some weeks; while a friend of ours informed us one morning after breakfast, that he had gone to the trouble of counting the number of the enemy killed since the commencement of the war, and

found it to be, according to a leading journal, 1,200,000. On the other hand, we learnt that Lexington had fallen; that the Rebel army was nearer to the capitol than it was two months previously; that Kentucky was almost lost; that Missouri had passed an ordinance of secession; and that President Davis was in excellent health. We therefore determined to judge for ourselves what the condition of things really was in "the land of night for the purpose of expressing regret for the death of

> Having been informed that crossing the lines at Wash. ington was out of the question, we applied for a passport to go west,-

Where roll Missouri and Ohio's flood, Beneath the umbrage of eternal wood,'

coping we should obtain access to the South through Kentucky. To our dismay, when the precious passports arrived, we found upon them the following endorsement, strongly smelling of Fort Lafayette :-

tionary State.

" DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, 18th Sept., 1861. It is expected the bearer will not enter any insurrec-

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. WINFIELD SCOTT."

We therefore returned the documents whence they came. How we passed the Federal outposts, it is unnecessary to mention; suffice to say, that the first indication we had of our approach to the Secessionist army was finding a bridge by which we had hoped to cross the Green River in Kentucky, burnt down to the water's edge, and the debris still smouldering on the banks.

The country people informed us that a detachment of Southern troops had been encamped here for some days. the allegiance of our informants was not given to Mr. Lincoln's Government, and that we had fairly entered the forbidden "insurrectionary States." Moreover, we were reminded by a slight incident that here "property" has another meaning beside that to which Blackstone has applied it.

Being obliged to stop for the night at the cottage of a simple-minded primitive old couple, we were sitting round a log-fire in the room, which formed our kitchen. parlor, and host's bedroom, when a little black woolly headed urchin made his appearance, and began diligent preparations for our supper. "Smart lad that, ma'am," we remarked to our hostess. "Yes, siree," replied the old lady. "Wouldn't take 700 dollars for my boy .-There's not such another in all the country round. A gentleman offered me 600 for him last week; but dear me, 'twould break my beart to part with my boy. He goes with me to meetin' every Sunday-to mind my

Having reached a station on the Louisville and Nashville line, we found the regular trains stopped, and the track " altogether devoted to soldiers and munitions of war. A delay, therefore, of several hours ensued, which we past most agreeably at a small hotel in the company of several gentlemen of Kentucky, whose opinions made it necessary for them to proceed south in order to avoid arrest, and who for some days previously had suffered

considerable privations in eluding the grasp of the Fed-This State, "the eldest daughter of Virginia," presened to the stranger an interesting, and at the same time painful spectacle. Her people, generally esteemed the bravest in the Union, strongly attached to the national flag, rejused at first to secede, although a considerable number of her most distinguished statesmen openly avowed their sympathy for the Confederate Government. France generally is gratified at the rendition of the Con- Subsequently her neutrality was recognized by the authorities at Washington, which the Confederates say The Paris Moniteur says that there is a feeling of regret | was afterwards violated by the North -and the North and indignation throughout England and France, for the declare was broken by the Confederates. However that vindictive act of the Federal Government in attempting to may be, she is now armed to the teeth; forts crown her pleasant hills, and the smoke of the camp-fire curls over her dense oak forests. In and around Louisville a large army of Union soldiers are quartered. Freedom of

> speech there is at an end, and arrests are reported in the ewspapers every morning. At Bowling Green, a little to the South, there is a great Confederate camp, commanded by a gallant General, who certainly possesses the undivided affection of his soldiers. In the west, another large corps threatens Paducah; while General Zollicoffer, in the east, is organizing an army to oppose any movement that may be made from Frankfort. The forces of these three commanders are daily increasing, and the arbitrary acts

> served greatly to swell the ranks. Yet Kentucky is not altogether Secessionist. Her legislature is still strong for the Union. Whole counies are the same. Distinguished men, opposed to the Government, still adhere to the stars and stripes. The mature and honored judgment of the venerable Crittenden is yet against "the rebels;" but where are More-

head, Buckner, Preston, Breckenridge? Our party at the little inn broke up on the arrival of train, and we found standing room in a car crowded Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the Al- with soldiers. Few were dressed in uniform, but all the rest, had a breech loading carbine slung over his shoulder, two revolvers in one side of his belt, and a bowie knife in the other. What a contrast these men presented to the soldiers we had hitherto seen! Determination and reckless daring marked every feature and

"Do you think the Yankees are going to whip us, sir ?" inquired our friend, looking like a walking infernal machine.

" Well, they have a fine army, and will do their best, I think ! "Don't care, sir; they can't do it. If they beat us

in the field, we'll take to the woods, and shoot them Beauregard, the distinguished officer of the Army of down like squirrels." "Look here, sir; see what they the Potomac, takes command of the Army at Colum- have cone to me. I am a shoemaker by trade. They bus, Ky., and General Gustavus W. Smith succeeds tried to arrest me in Elizabethtown; I got away, but him in the position he has so long and acceptably oc- they took my wife; so, by ---- I'll take five and cupied. At Columbus, we understand, he is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. Sidney Johnston. This

Reing disappointed in finding any of that Union feeling in the south of Kentucky of which we had heard

so much in New York, we proceeded to Nashville in Tennessee. More camps, more soldiers, more drilling. FLAG OF TRUCE. - A flag of truce steamer left this Men, women and children think of nothing but the war. city Saturday for the purpose of returning the officers Fathers of large families are frequently seen serving in of the French Frigate Pomone to their vessel in the the ranks as privates, side by side with their sons.-Roads. On her return the steamer brought up the for Ladies make soldiers' coats and trousers, while children Major. H. A. Gilliam, of N. C.; Lieut. Wm. Biggs, stand-still; but the rapidity with which the people, knit their stockings. Trade is in a great measure at a do ; Lieut. Wharton, formerly of U. S. N.; Miss Whar- hitherto dependent upon the North for every manufac ton, of Miss.; B. R. Holt, of Ga.; Charles Gallagher, tured article, however simple, are beginning to supply their wants for themselves, receives at Nashville a curious exemplification. A few weeks ago a boy discovered a method of making percussion caps, which the

> Amongst the dangers which we had heard at New York threatened the South, a revolt of the slave population was said to be the most imminent. Let us take, then, a peep at a cotton field, and see what likelihood there is of such a contingency.

On the bank of the Alabama river, which winds its ade, has re-enlisted for the war. How shall we desig- yellow course through dense woods of oak, ash, maple nate this brave body of men, except by saying they are and pine, thickened with tangled copse of varied eversteamer Calhoun entered a Louisiana port on last Tuesday the bravest of the brave, and the most gallant of the greens, is some of the most fertile plantations of the Steam Mills, in Salem, N. U., has put his machinery the Rattle Snake. There were three steamers and a night, when she burst her boiler and becoming unmanage- gallant, after many months' hard service. They are State. One of these we had the advantage of visiting. able the Captain fearing 'her capture burned the vessel .- attached to Gen. Holmes' Brigade, on the Potomac. Its owner received us with all that hospitality and un-Richmond Dispatch Jan 28th. affected bonhommie which invariably distinguish a South-

done at Louisville, Elizabethtown, and elsewhere, have On motion, Messrs. David Stevens, Owen F. Herring, T.